

N. & W. Norfolk & Western R.R.

Schedule Effective JUNE 12, 1904.

By Tazewell for Norton.

10:07 a. m. 3:04 p. m.
For Bluefield.
1:35 p. m. 7:20 p. m.
From Bluefield East Bound.

10:05 a. m. for East Radford, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk and all points on Shenandoah division. Pullman sleeper Roanoke. Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Norfolk. Pullman sleeper Roanoke to New York via Hagerstown.
5:45 a. m. daily except Sunday for Roanoke and intermediate stations.
8:20 p. m. daily for Roanoke, Lynchburg and intermediate stations and the Shenandoah Valley. Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Philadelphia via Hagerstown.
6:40 p. m. for Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond, Norfolk. Pullman sleeper to Roanoke and Lynchburg. Richmond and Norfolk cafe car.

Westbound.
8:55 a. m. for Kenova, Portsmouth, Columbus, St. Louis and the west. Pullman sleeper to Columbus Cafe car.
8:35 p. m. for Kenova, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Columbus, West and North-west. Pullman sleeper. Bluefield to Cincinnati and Bluefield to Columbus. Cafe car. Vivian.
6:00 a. m. for Welch and intermediate stations.

Write for Rates, Maps, Time-Table, Descriptive pamphlets to any station Agent, or to W. B. Beville, General Passenger Agent, M. F. Bragg, Traveling Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Virginia.

Commissioner's Notice

To D. J. Taylor, John W. Crockett, John Walters, J. E. Towns, J. F. Caloway, H. C. Alderson, Trustee; R. H. Palmer and—Simms and—tingly, partners under the firm name and style of Simms & Mattingly.

TAKEN NOTICE, that I have fixed the 27th day of January, 1905, as the time and the law office of Geo. W. St. Clair, Tazewell, Va., as the place for performing the duties required of me by decree entered September 2, 1904, in the chancery cause of J. Howe Sayers' Administrator, against D. J. Taylor and others, pending in the Circuit Court of Tazewell County, Virginia, which said decree re-commits to me the report filed heretofore in the said cause by me, to report upon further matters required and set forth in the said decree.

If you have any interest in the matter, you are required to be present at the above time and place, to look after same.

W. H. ALDERSON, Commissioner.
Jan. 6th 1905.

Trespass Notice.

All parties are hereby warned not to trespass on my lands by cutting timber, hauling, riding or walking over said premises, upon penalty of the law.

BENJ. REED
West Point, Va.
2-12 1yr.

Real Estate

Farms, Town Property, etc., for sale.

Wholesale Drug Store for Sale.
No patent medicines in stock, all staple goods. Present owner has fine trade but on account of ill health is forced to close out his business. The stock is offered at a sacrifice. Write or call on us for terms, etc.

TOWN PROPERTY.

One tory and basement containing 5 nicely furnished rooms, two small porches, good barn, dairy and other necessary out buildings. Water at the kitchen door. Price \$800. Payments, one-half cash, balance \$10 per month.

TOWN OF GRAHAM.

One-fourth interest in Brick building on Morton St. Best store room in town, and 11 rooms above. Price \$2000.

Mill and lot, situated in West Graham, adjoining Platte Plow & Foundry Co. 30, Bbl. Full Roller Process. 200 Bu. 3 Roller Corn Mill. Steam power. About 200 yards from R. R. siding. Price \$2500.

675 acres, more or less, in Greenbrier county, W. Va., one mile from C & O R. R. 500 acres in small timber, 8 tenant houses, medium sized stable, water over all the far a large limestone spring, excellent grazing land. Price \$1,500. This is a bargain—terms reasonable.

14 acres in Tazewell county, Va., situated 1 1/2 miles north of Tazewell, and 1 1/2 miles from Fuzell station, seven acres under cultivation, remainder grazing land. There is a two-story, frame dwelling with six rooms, four of which are plastered, kitchen and dining room, smoke house, a nice young orchard, good spring and a spring house, stable, crib, stable house, etc. Price \$1,700.

293 acres in Mercer county, W. Va., lying on the turnpike road between Ingleside and Princeton, about 2 miles from railroad. About 40 acres cleared and balance in timber. There is no mountain land included in this tract. Convenient to schools and churches.

Water power saw and grist mill, including a fine dam, two story building, about 3 acres of land. The mill contains a lathe machine, cut off and single saw. Laffell wheel, 30 inches in diameter, 52 1/2 inch Dia. saw, capacity four to six thousand feet per day. Price \$1,500. Terms reasonable.

10 acres, lying 2 miles from Ashbury, Tazewell county, Va. 40 acres cleared, balance in timber. There is a good saw room dwelling, barn and other necessary out buildings, good water, fine orchard, etc. Price \$1,250. One-half cash, balance one and two years.

List your property with us. For additional information call on or address

T. Blair Hankins & Co.

Tazewell, Va.

WOMAN'S WORLD

ANNE WHITNEY.
A Famous New England Woman.
Poet, Sculptor and Reformer.

Miss Anne Whitney of Massachusetts, poet, sculptor and advocate of the industrial and educational emancipation of woman, is one of that splendid group of New England women who are destined to leave their impress on the sands of time by reason of the prominent part they played in the movement for the advancement and uplifting of their sex, especially at a time in the past when that movement was not so popular as it is today.

Anne Whitney was born in Waterbury, Mass., Sept. 2, 1821, educated by private tutors and early evinced a love for poetry and sculpture. Several volumes of poetry were published up to



ANNE WHITNEY.

the time of the civil war. In 1873, when she was over fifty years of age, she opened a studio in Boston and began her career as a sculptor. All her great work has been done since. Her statue of Sam Adams stands in Adams square, Boston; Roma and Harriet Martineau are at Wellesley college, Lief Erikson is on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, and Charles Sumner is at Cambridge.

Miss Whitney makes her home in Boston.

Kitchen Time Savers.

Though not homemade, except to the use to which they are put, there are three little time savers no kitchen should be without. These are a knitting needle, a pair of shears and a package of new hairpins. The latter are for cherry time, for there is no patented article on the market that equals a hairpin for stoning cherries. The rounded end is used and brings the pit out perfectly clean. The knitting needle is better than any tined fork for trying potatoes and other boiling vegetables, especially beets, which lose their sweetness if pierced to the bleeding stage with a fork. It is also good for testing cake and bread. A pair of large scissors or shears, in addition to being handy for cutting twine, paper, etc., is indispensable and much easier to use than a knife in trimming meat, cutting round steak for an Irish stew or cutting fins, tail, head, etc., from a fish. Try all three, and you will be convinced that your kitchen table drawer is incomplete without them.

Tinting Dress Goods.

A secret worth knowing is how to tint laces, chiffons, silk or crocheted buttons, feathers, slippers, gloves, etc., to a given shade. The process is vouchered for by the National Dressmakers' association, from whose journal it is taken. The materials required are oil paints in tubes and gasoline. The gasoline is placed in a porcelain bowl and the paint is dissolved in it. The work has to be done quickly and, of course, in a fireless room. Mix the paint to the required shade in a saucer, comparing it with the goods till the right color. When the exact tone is reached, mix with the gasoline and dip the lace or whatever is to be dyed quickly before the paint falls to the bottom. Do not let the goods touch the bottom, as there might be a spot of paint there. A hairpin comes in handy to hold the edge of the goods. Shake out quickly and pin up to dry. It is well to make a few experiments before risking costly material, but the process is really not at all formidable.

Dressing Quickly.

From the point of view of the husband and father one of the sterling qualities of the woman or girl is to dress quickly. She can be just as prettily attired; the prettier the better. There is such a thing as dressing well and dressing quickly. Let her get the habit as the boy has it, and it cannot be said of her when she grows up to be a wife and mother that her husband will need a fresh shave while waiting for her to accompany him for the evening. Mothers make a mistake in dressing or helping to dress children after a certain age. If for no other reason than discipline, training in self reliance and drilling the child to take care of itself are of enough importance to deserve the attention of any mother. Watching the fireman from his bed to his place on the hose cart or ladder truck will show what can be done in the way of quick and thorough dressing.—Youth's Companion.

With Two Maids.

The best way of arranging the work for two maids in a household is to have the cook do the washing and ironing and cooking, the other maid waiting on table and doing the work of a waitress and chambermaid. One has all the downstairs work, the other all

the upstairs work. On Mondays and Tuesdays, when the cook is busy with the laundry work, the other maid may help with the breakfast and luncheon and have the upstairs work made easier for her. This is better than to divide the laundry work, as a maid who washes cannot be ready to open the front door and do the waiting and work upstairs. If the cook cannot manage all the laundry work it is wise to have the white shirts and collars and cuffs worn by the gentlemen in the family done outside, as they take so much time to do well.—Harper's Bazar.

Handsome Ornaments.

Why does not the average bright woman know that it is actual economy to possess a few handsome objects, such as a jeweled belt clasp, a few old silver buttons, a point lace collar or two? Such things wear forever and may be used on dozens of garments. Often a very simple and inexpensive gown or coat can be made into a distinguished garment by the addition of something rare and handsome. Women spend on fragile passementeries and fancy trimmings in one season the price of a really beautiful ornament that would wear a lifetime.

Charming Old Chairs.

Among the most fascinating chairs to be found in the shops are the English easy chairs, after both Chippendale and Hepplewhite models. The backs are high and square, the wings— or ears, as they are sometimes called—form a tempting resting place for the head, and the hospitable upholstered arms complete a delightful whole. Most of these are entirely covered with chintz or rep, a deep flower reaching to the floor, but many of them have a base and feet of mahogany or walnut.

Those Useful Broom Bags.

For the impossible places to dust— walls and room corners—a broom bag is invaluable. Make it of cotton flannel, with the nap inside, and make it just big enough to slip over the whole "head" of the broom. Run a drawing string of tape in to hold it in place at the handle. A couple of these bags will be enough for ordinary usage. They should be washed each time after using to keep them always ready to pass over delicate colored papers in search of dust and cobwebs.

One Way to Cook Chicken.

A Good Housekeeping correspondent says that chicken cooked after the following recipe closely resembles prairie chicken: Large fowls are slowly steamed until tender. In a deep skillet place a heaping tablespoonful of butter, several slices of bacon, half a dozen peppercorns and half a dozen whole cloves. Roll the pieces of chicken in salted flour and fry until brown. At the last moment add a cupful of cream, allow it to heat and serve at once.

To Launder Laces.

In laundering laces and renaisance laces it is better not to iron them. Instead pin a white flannel cloth to the ironing board, and over this put a clean white piece of cheese cloth. Pin the lace down carefully at all the scallops and points and stand the board near a radiator or register, where the heat will dry it quickly. The results are far more satisfactory than using an iron, and the lace will last twice as long.

Children and Promises.

Many a woman who would not think of lightly breaking a promise made to a grownup person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children. She promises whatever is convenient at the moment and apparently thinks that the breaking or keeping of these promises is a matter in which she can please herself and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so.—Woman's Life.

Teach Girls to Work.

Every daughter, no matter in what class she is born, ought to be taught all household duties to make her capable of household command. Marriage is too generally looked upon as woman's sole profession. Every girl should be taught an industry of some sort, according to the bent of her inclinations, which will render her independent of matrimony.—Violet Tweeddale.

Relaxation.

A famous specialist said once if girls and women would make a practice of throwing themselves on a couch three or four times a day in the careless way in which a child flings itself down there would be fewer cases of nervous prostration to treat. Resting this way, even for ten minutes at a time, with every muscle relaxed, does an untold amount of good.

Beating Butter.

When beating butter to a cream, scald the basin for a minute or two, and wipe dry quickly. Put in the butter at once and beat it thoroughly. Add the sugar by degrees. The warm basin will not hurt the butter in the least, and the process is far quicker than usual.

See that you leave your daughters a good legacy.

Teach girls occupations that will pay, so that they are not forced into matrimony for a livelihood.—Countess Russell.

For cleaning paint before repainting.

Use two ounces of soda to a quart of hot water. Afterward rinse off with pure water.

White paint when dirty should be washed in milk. Colored paints may also be treated in this way.

A lady is a woman who doesn't have to insist that she is a lady.

A GRIM TRAGEDY

is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, a Death claim, in each one, another victim of Consumption or Pneumonia. But when Coughs and Colds are properly treated the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oakland, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which cured her, and today she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and \$1.00 by John E. Jackson drug dist. Trial bottle free.



GIRL'S SECRET.

"Aunt Cassie came to visit us and she saw I was nervous, had the jitters all the time, and she asked me many questions, and finally said, 'Why, you dear, sweet girl, it's not your temper that's bad, it's your constitution that's out of kilter. You sit right down and write a letter to Dr. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., tell him all your symptoms'—and so I did. It wasn't long before I had a long reply, carefully going over my case and telling me just what to do. I date my present happiness and little Capiti's return to the very day I sat down to write that letter to Dr. Pierce, for his advice was so good and his 'Favorite Prescription' worked such a complete change in me that now my former cheerfulness and good health—not to say anything of good looks—are restored to me. I have summoned Tom back to my side and we are to be married in June."

The proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$50 for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. It is natural that a woman who has been cured of womanly disease by "Favorite Prescription" should believe that it will cure others. It is natural too that she should recommend to other women the medicine which has cured her. It is such commendation which has made the name of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a household word for the past thirty-eight years.

Stock Relish Broom Grass.

It has been found at the Kansas experiment station that stock relish broom grass. It starts early in the spring, coming on nearly a month earlier than the ordinary pasture grasses. It is also a good pasture in the late fall. It can withstand a good deal of dry weather and when cut for hay is greatly relished by both horses and cattle.

The Farmer of Today.

The twentieth century farmer has different conditions to face from those of the past. Farmers of today are open to the sharpest competition, and success depends upon their ability to produce good products cheaply and sell in a complex market.

Not far from 3 to 5 per cent is an estimate of the shrinkage in weight of barley and oats in storage.

Reducing the Fertilizer Bill.

The dealer in fertilizers gets about as much of the average farmer's money as does the feed dealer. To reduce the fertilizer bill as much as possible, consistent with good crops, should be the aim of every farmer. Both alfalfa and cowpea belong to the class of plants that obtain a great part of their nitrogen from the air, and in doing this they enrich the soil materially instead of exhausting it, as will many of the forage crops commonly grown, except, of course, clover. Cowpeas are perhaps the most valuable fertility restorer available for the southern farmer, as it will grow on soil where no other forage plant will grow. Alfalfa under certain conditions is also very valuable, and in growing either of these crops for feeding dairy or other stock the farmer is not only growing his own protein feed, but he is adding nitrogen to the soil.

To Destroy Bermuda Sod.

While no other crop can be grown on the land which will afford greater net profit than Bermuda, some may desire to destroy it, and hence the means of destroying it is given. Much of the sod may be destroyed by exposing it to freezing weather in winter. Cut up the sod with a disk or cutaway harrow, crossing to chop the sod into small blocks. Tear up these blocks with some plow or harrow that will bring them to the surface. Repeat this several times during the winter, exposing new surfaces to the frost as that first exposed is killed. By spring most of it will be dead. Keep the sod stirred to prevent growth until corn planting season. Plant corn and cultivate with bull tongue plows or tooth cultivators to keep the grass from growing. Do not use any plow or other implement which will cover the sod. When the corn is knee high sow two bushels of peas per acre and plow them in with a bull tongue plow. If these directions are faithfully carried out the Bermuda will be completely destroyed in one summer wherever a full stand of peas is secured.—J. S. Newman.

Brief Mention.

The last census credits Maryland with about 150,000 dairy cows.

The development of the fig industry in California seems perfectly assured and only awaits the necessary lapse of time for new orchards to become established.

In latitudes south of Red river January planted oats often succeed as well as those commonly planted in the fall. This region is the greatest oat growing portion of the entire south, says Texas Farm and Ranch.

In the work of the department of agriculture in establishing tea plantations in Texas tea beds were started on two types of soil—a rich sandy loam and a black, waxy soil. The plants on the black, waxy land failed utterly, and this will lead to more extensive planting on the sandy loam.

The possibilities of canning fruit and vegetables on the farm are receiving some attention. A home outfit for canning may cost about \$50 to \$100, and it is claimed by truckers who have tried this side line that there is money in it.

SECKENING SHIVERING FITS

of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine, of special benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it to the surface of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munsey, of Houston, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. He took Electric Bitters, which saved his life. At John E. Jackson's drug store, price 50c, guaranteed."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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HOME GROWN PROTEIN.

A Substitute For Purchased Feeds.
The Cowpeas in the South.

By C. F. DOANE, Maryland Experiment Station.
The cowpea has become the leading leguminous crop of the southern states, and it will doubtless become more popular and highly appreciated when its full value becomes better known. It is not only valuable as a forage crop, but it also ranks high as a soil improver and will be largely used for this purpose when the southern farmers realize the necessity of leguminous plants in their farm economy and adopt rotations for these crops.

Cowpeas have been grown at the Maryland station for a number of years and used chiefly as a green manure, but during the last few years it has been considered more profitable to utilize them in some way as feed for stock. For this purpose the cowpeas have been made into hay and silage.

Cowpeas and Corn Silage Compared.

Feeding experiments with cowpeas were conducted through two winters. The cowpeas used in this test were of the black variety. Cowpea silage is quite different in general appearance from corn silage. It becomes darker in color and does not have quite as pleasant an odor. By tests in the laboratory it was found to be less acid than corn silage. When the cows were first given the cowpea silage they did not seem to relish it, and some individuals refused to eat it entirely. The apparent dislike at first was only another instance of many similar ones when new food is offered and serves as additional proof that animals as well as men must be given time to acquire a taste for many foods. The cows soon learned to like the cowpea silage, though they never ate as much as of the corn silage, but judging from the milk yields they evidently consumed sufficient to do good work. In this connection it may be noted that none of the cows in the station herd consume as much roughage as is commonly mentioned by many writers and recorded by some experimenters.

The result shows that the cows receiving cowpea silage made the best gains and those receiving the corn and cowpea silage mixed a close second. The results cannot be taken other than that the cowpea silage is a little better for milk production than corn silage. It is true that practically as much grain was needed with cowpea silage as with corn silage, and, though the grain is or can be raised on the farm, and the grain to feed with corn silage needs be purchased, one is about as valuable on the market as the other. This is compensated for in another way.

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THE BUTLER'S PANTRY.

How It Should Be Equipped For Efficient Work.

The kitchen by first right is the cook's domain. The butler's pantry—so called—and the dining room are the field of the waitress' operations. The duties of the dining room are carried on in public, and their perfect accomplishment depends in a large measure upon the preparation made beforehand in the privacy of the pantry. The well equipped pantry is furnished with a small refrigerator and a gas range as well as with the usual cupboards, sink, etc. In one of the drawers beneath the cupboards for china and glassware a box of paper in various styles should be kept, each of which has a distinct and proper use either in the kitchen or the pantry. In this box is a light, soft, silky paper for polishing cut glass and silver; nonabsorbent paper, in which uncooked meat and fish may be wrapped; paper for lining cake pans, ice cream and charlotte russe molds, and waxed paper for wrapping sandwiches and food prepared for luncheons and picnics. This box contains also envelopes holding different sized rounds of paper of various sizes to cover jelly and jam glasses, stoppers to take the place of those lost from milk bottles, paper plates to hold food that is to be set aside in the refrigerator, and absorbent pads, on which fried articles may be drained. After a picnic or luncheon has been sent out the rolls of paper will need to be replenished.—Boston Cooking Magazine.

LABOR SAVERS.

Small Devices That Often Prove Savers of Many Steps.

I always covered my cupboard shelves with newspapers, and when anything was accidentally dropped or spilled upon them I had all the trouble of removing everything and replacing the papers with clean ones until a happy idea struck me, and that was to have the shelves and the sides as well as the bottom of the cupboards lined with enamel. This is so easily kept clean, and the cupboard is so inviting looking; no danger of ants creeping in by way of the cracks either. Sometimes a very small device saves many steps. This is true of a small table or stand fitted with casters, since it can be easily moved to the stove or wherever it is needed. Cover it with enameled oilcloth. When cooking, the culinary utensils can be placed upon it and wheeled up to the stove, thus saving the cook many steps. In baking it will also be found handy. A cupboard built in the wall back of the stove has proved to be the most handy thing about the kitchen. Here are kept all the utensils, and other things are neatly painted or covered with oilcloth, and plenty of books are put on the sides and at the back on which to hang up lifters, stirring spoons, dippers, etc. One shelf is devoted to lids and pot covers. This arrangement saves many fatiguing steps.—Exchange.

TOILET TIPS.

Massage should always be across the line of conformation.

The use of witch hazel in moderation on the face is not harmful. It is a vegetable astringent.

Skin foods and creams are best applied at night, as the skin has then more time to absorb them.

Sage tea if used constantly will darken the hair. A couple may be made at a time, steeping in the same manner ordinary tea is made.

For a good skin lather the face well with a good soap and a drop or two of glycerin, rinse off and dust the face with oatmeal, rinse again and dry with a soft towel.

For a good camphor mouth wash try the following: Take a pint of hot water and dissolve in it two drams of powdered borax. When the water cools add one dram each of spirits of camphor and tincture of myrrh.

For Mother's Pleasure.

The middle aged woman or one whose children have grown past the destructive age should get all the comfort there is in the pretty things that she has accumulated. It is folly to hoard the embroidered table-decorations, keep her linen wrapped in cotton dannel bags or the sofa pillows put away lest they be worn out. Now is the time to enjoy them. If she thinks that it would be better to keep them for the children she should remember that when these things fall into their possession they will be out of fashion, but not antique enough to have any value beyond the sentimental one that "they were mother's." Most grownup children take pleasure in seeing their mother's home kept in the present fashion, and if they do not they certainly do not deserve as a legacy what might have made their mother's life more comfortable and more enjoyable.

FARM GARDEN

WHOLESALE MILK.

Comparative Condition of Milk Drawn In Open and In Covered Pails.

In a bulletin of the Connecticut Storrs Station W. A. Stocking, Jr., reports the results of comparative studies of the sanitary condition of milk drawn in open and covered pails. Two pails were used in these experiments. One was a regular open pail; the other was a pail with a cover of special design. An illustration of the latter is here given. It is an ordinary milk pail with a closely fitting cover, which has an opening near one side, into which is soldered a funnel four inches in diameter having a wire gauze of fine mesh soldered across the bottom. This funnel extends slightly above and below the cover and slopes somewhat toward the side of the pail. Another funnel,



A FORM OF COVERED MILK PAIL.

which is loose, fits inside of the first one. When the pail is to be used a few layers of clean cheesecloth are placed across the opening of the lower funnel and the loose funnel is pushed in to hold the cheesecloth in position. The whole apparatus is simple in structure and can be easily cleaned.

The amount of dirt in the milk from the covered pail was only 37 per cent of that in the open pail, while the amount of dirt in the strained milk was 53.4 per cent of that in the milk not strained. In other words, the cover excluded 43 per cent, while the strainer removed less than 47 per cent.

By the use of the covered pail an average of 29 per cent of the total number of bacteria and 41 per cent of the acid producing bacteria were excluded from the fresh milk. By straining the milk as soon as drawn into the ordinary open pail an average of but 11 per cent of the total number of bacteria and 17 per cent of the acid producing species were removed.

The Hanging of the Kettle.

There are many farmers in need of something convenient to hang a large kettle on. Many support the kettle on three stones, which is unsatisfactory, especially if the heat cracks one stone and the kettle tips over. The accompanying cut is drawn